

M'GILVRAY FOR SUPERINTENDENT

Well Known Educator Makes Formal Announcement of His Candidacy Therefor.

FAVORS THE SINGLE LIST

Aspirant Outlines As His Platform That of the Co-operative Association.

Mr. J. A. McGilvray, chief clerk to the Department of Education of this State, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for superintendent of public instruction to succeed Dr. J. W. Southall, who will not stand for re-election.

His letter is addressed "To the Democratic Voters of Virginia," and is herewith printed in full:

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of superintendent of public instruction, subject to the decision of the voters at the approaching Democratic primary.

I was educated in the public schools and under the private tutelage of my father, the late Rev. William B. McGilvray, and, with the exception of several years spent in business pursuits, have devoted my life to public school work. Entering the office of superintendent of public instruction with Dr. John L. Buchanan in 1886, I have served continuously therein to the present time. I have endeavored to improve the opportunities I have enjoyed for the study of educational problems and policies, especially in their bearing upon administration and supervision, and by contact with teachers, school officials, and during moments of leisure, generally, as well as by observation of schools, have sought to acquaint myself with the condition and needs of the school system. As editor of the Virginia School Journal, I have been enabled to keep in touch with current educational thought and with the progress of other States, and have endeavored to stimulate and guide interest in the schools and assist teachers and school officials in working out higher ideals.

A Glance Backward.

The people of Virginia may well be gratified that their school system was founded upon broad and liberal principles. Since its inception in the Virginia heart by the peerless educational statesman, William H. Ruffner, the demands of growth and development have wrought changes in the organic laws, but the basic structure remains, an enduring monument to his wisdom and sagacity. During the first year (1870-71) one hundred and thirty thousand pupils were enrolled, three thousand teachers were employed for an average of less than five months, the available revenue was slightly in excess of half a million dollars, the school property was valued at less than two hundred thousand dollars. With scanty material resources, and the public mind divided between hostility on the one hand, and misconception or indifference on the other, the formative period of the school system was marked by a struggle for its right to survive. It has stood the test. The intelligence and patriotism and generosity of the people

BACKACHE? IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS!

Miss Mabel Brown, of Montgomery, Ala., Says Her Life Was Despaired of by Physicians and Parents, but She Was Saved by

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Diseased or weak kidneys cause more trouble and complications than any other sickness. If the kidneys become diseased and are unable to do their work properly, the liver becomes affected, then the bladder, the urinary organs, the blood and the stomach. The blood becomes impure, the urine becomes muddy, and will have a brick dust sediment if it stands for 24 hours, the liver becomes torpid and pains in the back are almost constant as the system becomes congested with the disease, the stomach is rendered unable to digest the food properly. The result is a general breakdown.

CURES

This state of affairs could be avoided if every one was careful to test urine as soon as they felt the first backache. If any trace of kidney disease shows itself, get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure; it will purify and strengthen the kidneys, kill the disease germs, prevent the serious complications that are bound to arise and restore perfect health.

MADE HER A WELL WOMAN

"For some years past I have been troubled with Bright's disease, and I have been a great sufferer. I had all the complications that usually attend kidney trouble, and my people felt that it was only a question of time before the end would come. The local doctors could do nothing for me, and I had no relief at all after two years doctoring until I began to take Warner's Safe Cure. The first bottle helped me. I continued to use it, taking six bottles in all. Your medicine did what my doctors failed to do—it cured me. I am in better health than I have enjoyed for years."—Miss Mabel Brown, Montgomery, Ala.

KIDNEY DISEASE

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is a purely vegetable and contains no harmful drugs. It does not constipate, it is most valuable and effective tonic. It is a stimulant to digestion and awakens the torpid liver, putting the patient into the very best receptive state for the work of the restorer of the kidneys. It prepares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled liver and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives it strength, and restores the energy that is or has been wasting under the baneful suffering of kidney disease. Warner's Safe Cure is now put up in two regular sizes and sold by all druggists, or direct, to each and every bottle.

Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good" as Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of kidney disease for thirty years. It is prescribed by doctors and used in leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood.

triumphed as conditions to-day abundant.

effort to meet this need, this expansion.

The intensive work, closer organization,

graduation, inspection, etc., which is

really the refining, vitalizing and per-

fecting force, has not been brought into

play with sufficient energy to bring the

schools up to a high standard of excel-

lence. Furthermore, the average condi-

tion of the schools is only about five and

three-quarter months. The full educa-

tional opportunity, therefore, the aver-

age country boy or girl enjoys in a year

so far as the public schools go, is meas-

ured by a hundred and fifteen days.

Again, the discrepancy between the total

enrollment and the average daily attend-

ance shows that about one hundred and

fifty thousand children who entered

school some time during the year dropped

out from time to time, and did not get

the benefit of the daily instruction actu-

ally afforded by the schools. The fact

that other States have similar difficulties

to deal with should not discourage effort

to find and apply adequate remedies for

ours. On the contrary, the more diffi-

cult the solution of these problems, the

more strongly stands out the clear-cut

business proposition to be fixed in the

Virginia conscience, namely: The Supremacy

Duty of the State to Educate Her Child-

ren.

The immediate practical question is:

What Resources Can the State Bring to

the Accomplishment of this Large Task?

The answer is plain; all that are neces-

sary, namely, the leadership of the united

educational forces of the State, official

and unofficial, a strongly aroused public

opinion, more money.

United Forces—Hopeful Outlook

I am in full accord with the new note

of determined aggressiveness sounded in

Virginia, and have faith in its call for

fertility and freshness, and its promise

of new life to the schools. With the

wholehearted alignment of all the institu-

tions for higher and special education,

and the University of Virginia possessed

of an official executive vision that pro-

claims the broad doctrine of unity and

harmony, the combined wisdom of our

higher educational forces is made avail-

able in behalf of a more efficient system

of schools of lower grade. Under the

auspices of the Co-operative Education

Commission of Virginia, the forces have

joined hands, heart in a common plan

for the general object is the betterment

of the country public schools. This union

of patriotic men and women is also

raising the citizenship of the State in

the general education is exerting a whole-

some influence in cultivating the profes-

sional spirit and tuning up the standards

of teaching. Another potential insti-

tutionally, the newspaper, which has an

ready-made widespread interest, is

giving impetus and direction to this

enlivened public opinion. The local school

authorities, under the leadership of the

State Board of Education, are heartily

responding to the call for improvement.

To the general governing board the new

Constitution delegates the most vital and

far-reaching task assigned to any corpo-

rate body in the Commonwealth. The

interests committed to its care have

guardianship, are vast and sensitive.

From its mind and heart must come the

initial constructive and remedial mea-

sures which, with the co-operation of the

General Assembly, will develop the sys-

tem along sound and progressive lines

and infuse into its life more and more

of professional spirit.

The hearty enlistment of all these forces

gives promise of an irresistible public

sentiment for the uplift of the schools.

The sentiment is already taking prac-

tical form. A minimum school tax for

counties and districts, increased levies in

many counties, the consolidation of

schools, and the extension of the school

term, show the trend towards a more

efficient system. Any material extension of

the term, while involving a larger expendi-

ture of funds, would no doubt so stimu-

late interest on the part of patrons and

pupils as to result in more regular at-

tendance. But can we not solve this

pressing problem of school attendance

without additional money? Let us seek

to bring to the solution of it more sym-

pathetic interest in education by par-

ents, more idealized power on the part

of teachers and superintendents.

Policy.

I favor—

Increased school funds, local and State.

A nine months' school term.

A high school accessible to every child.

Well trained teachers.

Closer supervision.

A library for every public school.

Introduction of agricultural and in-

dustrial training.

Improvement in school houses and

grounds.

Organization of citizens' education

associations after the plan of the

Richmond Education Association and

others.

The State Board of Education has

adopted a list of excellent text-books,

which cannot be changed before 1908.

If elected, I shall favor the single list

when the time for the next adoption arrives.

I have full confidence in the willingness

and ability of the people to make the

school system the most potent factor

in the solution of the problems that con-

front a free people. If I am elected to

the office to which I aspire, I promise

to conserve whatever success depends on a

general recognition of the danger and

needs and a general interest in accom-

plishing this great reform.

Provisionally, any person taking an

interest in this work is requested to send

his name to any of the members of the

committee mentioned above.

The Constitution.

Following is the constitution adopted

last night:

Article 1. The name shall be The Rich-

mond Association for the Prevention of

Tuberculosis.

Article 2. That the specific objects shall

be:

(a) To accumulate and systematize data,

literature and general information con-

cerning tuberculosis.

(b) To educate the public into a knowl-

edge of the cause and nature of tubercu-

losis, the methods for its prevention and

cure, and the social conditions relat-

ing to that disease.

(c) To obtain the passage and enforce-

ment of improved sanitary laws.

(d) To better the present deplorable

condition of the tuberculosis problem by

preventing the communication of their dis-

ease to others, and to cure those al-

ready attacked.

Article 3. The membership shall be of

three classes: (a) any person who shall

pay the annual dues; (b) those who be-

come life members by the payment of

five dollars; (c) honorary members, who

are elected for special services, either

in original research or material aid in

the study or prevention of tuberculosis.

The officers shall be elected

annually at a general meeting of the

association, and shall be as follows:

President, vice-president, second vice-

president, and secretary, all for one year.

For the direct furtherance of

the above specified objects of the asso-

ciation, there shall be six committees of

three members each, with their specific

duties as follows:

Finance Committee, of which the sec-

retary and treasurer shall be chairman,

and which shall solicit and receive all

fees, subscriptions and donations, and

from them defray and regulate all ex-

penses, keeping an invested reserve

penditures, keeping an invested reserve

of \$50 in the treasury of the association.

Collect Data.

Library and Publication Committee,

which shall collect and systematize data

and information relating to tuberculosis

and its sanitary control, and shall en-

deavor to keep the question alive before

the public, especially by three means:

first, by presenting to the local newspapers

at frequent intervals various phases of

the question, either as short articles or

some note of interest for editorial com-

ment; second, to publish in the form of

pamphlets for distribution short, pithy

facts concerning the nature of the dis-

ease and the recognized methods for its

cure and control; third, to have local

physicians or interested laymen or noted

men from other cities to lecture and

address at public meetings on this subject,

especially endeavoring to present the ques-

tion to school teachers, labor unions and

fraternal orders. The secretary of this

committee shall prepare an annual report

of which one copy shall be sent to each

member of the association, detailing the

progress and reports of each committee,

the individual reports of each committee

being prepared by its chairman.

Legislative Committee, which shall at-

tempt to interest the Mayor and City

Council in the passage of proper laws,

particularly those relating to the report-

ing and registration of cases of tubercu-

losis, by physicians; and, in the form of

premises, to cause the compulsory place-

ment of a city bacteriologist, who shall

make free sputum examinations for in-

dicent cases; to prevent promiscuous

spitting in the street and public places;

to accomplish the compulsory observance

by tuberculous patients of proper mea-

sures to prevent the spread of the dis-